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PRODUCTIVITY
INDEX REVISION
SEE PAGE 12



EMPLOYMENT TRENDS



SOUTH CAROLINA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION
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LABOR MARKET INFORMATION

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September, 1988

NONFARM EMPLOYMENT AT RECORD LEVEL

SEASONAL GROWTH PUSHES NONFARM EMPLOYMENT

Nonfarm employment in South Carolina surged 20,400 during the month to a record high of 1,453,300. This was the largest September increase in five years, and the largest monthly advance since April, 1987. The majority of this growth can be traced to the reopening of schools, which pushed the public sector workforce higher, while the private sector contributed an additional 800. When compared to year-ago levels, the number of persons on nonfarm payrolls rose 42,700.

EDUCATIONAL GAINS RECORDED IN GOVERNMENT

The public sector, benefitting from seasonal growth, rose to 257,800. This figure was 19,600 higher than the previous month, and 5,600 greater than the year-ago level. Education provided all of the increase, as the local and state divisions advanced 16,200 and 4,800, respectively. Local government, other than education, declined 900 as many municipalities released students working summer jobs. Other state government fell 300, while the federal workforce dropped 200.

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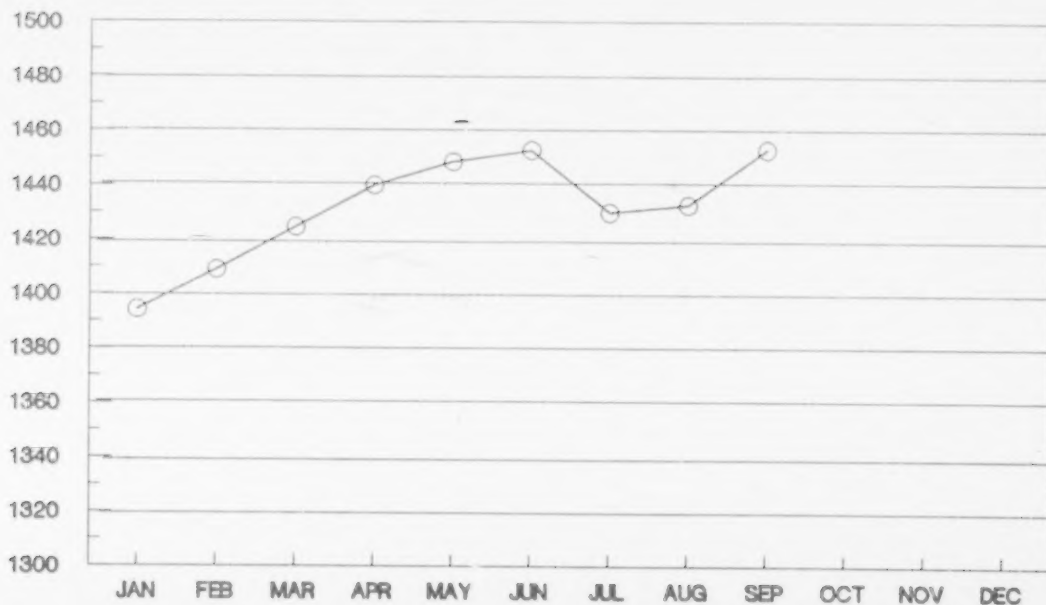
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PRIVATE SECTOR REGISTERS MODERATE INCREASE

Private sector employment rose 1,195,500, an increase of 800 during the month, and 37,100 over the year. Growth in the private sector during September is rare, with this advance being the first in five years, and only the second since 1964. All of this upturn can be attributed to the two industries registering increases - manufacturing and services. Factory employment rose a net 3,300, with nondurables jumping 3,500. Textile mill products, rebounding from temporary layoffs, advanced 3,600. All textile industries, with the exception of knitting mills (-100), recorded gains or held steady. Weaving mills, synthetics accounted for 89% of the increase in textiles. Other soft-good industries reporting substantial movement included apparel and other textile products (+400). Durable goods lost 200 jobs over the month, with the only bright spot being stone, clay, and glass products (+300). Offsetting trends were the story in services, which rose 2,100 to a record level of 261,400. A 4,400 increase in educational services, combined with substantial growth in business services and social services, was more than enough to offset seasonal losses in hotels and other lodging places, membership organizations, and amusement and recreation services. Seasonality contributed heavily to downturns in the four remaining industries. A big decline in eating and drinking places dropped the trade job count 1,900. The entire decline occurred in the retail division, as wholesale trade remained constant. The loss of 800 jobs in special trade contracting was the primary factor behind construction, which fell 1,400 to 91,200. Finance, insurance, and real estate decreased 900, as seasonal influences pushed the real estate division much lower. Transportation and public utilities lost 400 positions, with electric, gas, and sanitary services accounting for 75% of the downturn. As with construction and real estate, seasonal factors can be targeted as the reason behind this decline.

SOUTH CAROLINA NONFARM EMPLOYMENT 1988

IN THOUSANDS



FEMALE EMPLOYMENT CONTINUES TO RISE

Nonfarm female employment in South Carolina rose 14,500 to 672,900 during September. The public sector accounting for 96% of the growth, fueled the second consecutive monthly increase.

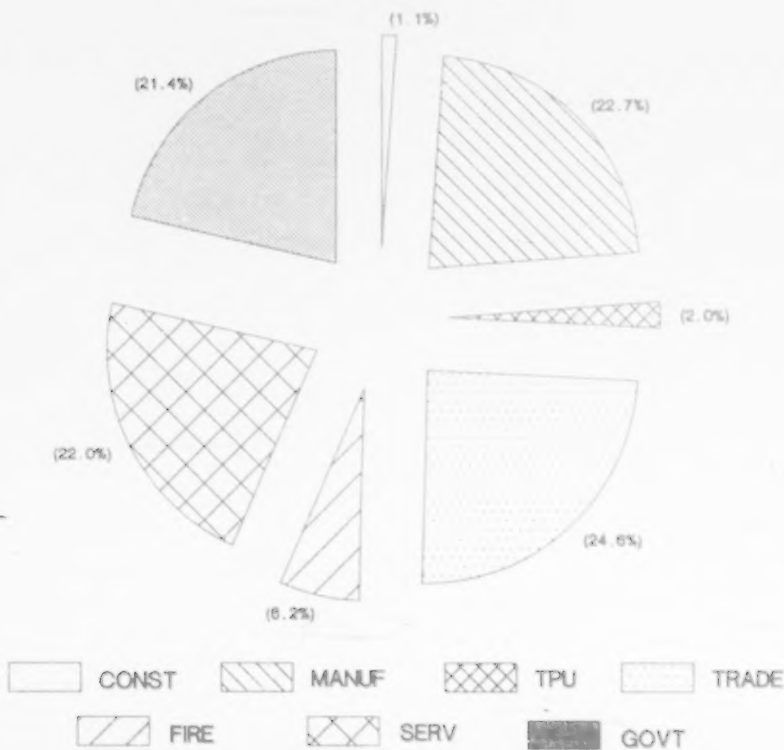
The public sector, influenced by the beginning of a new school year, added 13,900 females to its payrolls. State educational institutions added 2,200 employees while local educational employment climbed 12,400, pushing total government employment to 144,200. State and local government other than schools recorded losses of 200 and 500, respectively. Federal government employment held constant at 11,500 for the month.

In the private sector, female employment advanced 600 to 528,700 during September. Manufacturing (+1,500), benefited from increased employment in nondurables (+1,300) and durable (+200) goods. Services, responding to expansion in educational services, registered an addition of 1,400 positions. Reduced employment was experienced in the trade industry (-1,600) as tourism activities continued to decrease during the month. The retail division (-1,600) was responsible for the entire decline in trade, with wholesale trade holding steady over the month. Additional losses were recorded in finance, insurance, and real estate (-400); transportation and public utilities (-200); and construction (-100). Overall, total nonfarm female employment during September was 20,600 above the year-ago level of 652,300.

SOUTH CAROLINA NONFARM FEMALE EMPLOYMENT

SEPTEMBER, 1988

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION



UNEMPLOYMENT RATE DROPS SHARPLY IN SEPTEMBER

South Carolina's unemployment rate fell from 4.8% to 4.3% in September, the lowest figure recorded since December of 1973. This rate represented 72,400 jobless individuals, a decline of 7,600 from the August level. The reduction in unemployment was attributed largely to fall semester restaffing at state and local schools, together with recalls from layoffs in manufacturing. The national unemployment rate, seasonally adjusted, averaged 5.4% in September.

TABLE 1
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY
September, 1988

South Carolina

	Unadjusted Data			Seasonally Adjusted Data		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	1,667,200	1,667,000	1,644,800	1,662,000	1,664,000	1,639,500
Total Employment	1,594,800	1,587,000	1,561,100	1,583,600	1,582,700	1,549,900
Total Unemployment	72,400	80,000	83,700	78,400	81,300	89,600
Unemployment Rate	4.3	4.8	5.1	4.7	4.9	5.5

Metropolitan Statistical Areas Unadjusted Data Only

	Charleston MSA			Columbia MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	230,820	230,660	219,670	237,550	235,790	227,070
Total Employment	221,660	221,230	209,960	229,850	228,220	218,400
Total Unemployment	9,160	9,430	9,710	7,700	7,570	8,670
Unemployment Rate	4.0	4.1	4.4	3.2	3.2	3.8

	Greenville-Spartanburg MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	331,930	329,800	322,540
Total Employment	320,620	318,450	309,200
Total Unemployment	11,310	11,360	13,330
Unemployment Rate	3.4	3.4	4.1

United States (Data rounded to the nearest thousands)

	Unadjusted Data			Seasonally Adjusted Data		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	121,842	123,396	119,884	121,924	122,031	119,963
Total Employment	115,474	116,737	113,027	115,328	115,180	112,872
Total Unemployment	6,368	6,659	6,857	6,596	6,851	7,091
Unemployment Rate	5.2	5.4	5.7	5.4	5.6	5.9

Note: Comparable data for the Anderson, Florence, and Rock Hill Metropolitan Areas can be found on Table #14 under the appropriate counties.

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENTS IN THE MAJOR METROPOLITAN AREAS

CHARLESTON METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA

(Includes Berkeley, Charleston, and Dorchester Counties)

The count of nonfarm jobs in the Charleston area increased 2,200 to 196,300 during September. As a result of nonfaculty personnel returning to schools, total government, at 53,200, added 1,400 workers to the payrolls. Within the public sector, local government reported the largest rise of 1,400, in addition to a 100 upturn in state government. However, federal government lost 100 employees over the month. Overall, employers in the private sector picked up 800 positions. The trade industry advanced 300, with 200 centered in the retail division and 100 recorded in the wholesale division. Also, a rise of 300 jobs was observed in services. Manufacturing (+200) was aided by increases of 100 each in durables and nondurables. Positive movement was also seen in construction (+100), and transportation and public utilities (+100). Finance, insurance, and real estate (-200) was the only major industry within the private sector to record a decline.

COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA

(Includes Lexington and Richland Counties)

Columbia's nonagricultural employment rose 5,500 to 236,300 in September. This figure represented an increase of 10,300 above the year-ago level of 226,000. The public sector, with an advance of 5,300, was responsible for approximately 96% of the overall growth. Due mainly to staff members resuming their jobs, local government added 2,800 workers, along with an addition of 2,500 in state government. The federal government sector remained unchanged at 8,100 from one month earlier. Within the private sector, as a result of seasonal trends, trade employers recorded an upturn of 400, with the entire rise concentrated in the retail division. Also registering positive movement were construction (+200), and services (+100). However, negative movement was witnessed in finance, insurance, and real estate (-300); and manufacturing (-200). Employment in transportation and public utilities held steady at 10,600 over the month.

GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA

(Includes Greenville, Pickens, and Spartanburg Counties)

Total nonfarm employment in the Greenville-Spartanburg area jumped 6,800 to 320,200 during September. This increase resulted from expansion in both the public and private sectors. Government posted the largest upturn, rising 5,600 to 41,000. Local government, influenced by the reopening of public schools, added 4,800 workers to its payrolls. State government provided an additional 800 jobs while federal government remained constant at 2,000 for the month. The private sector experienced a gain of 1,200 positions. Manufacturing was the leading contributor, adding 800 workers. Within manufacturing, durables and nondurables advanced 200 and 600, respectively. Other industries recording positive movement were services (+500); wholesale and retail trade (+200); and finance, insurance, and real estate (+100). Transportation and public utilities held steady during the month. Construction was the only major industry to lose employment, dropping 400 for the month. Nonfarm employment in the Greenville-Spartanburg area during September was 10,800 above the year-ago level of 309,400.



UNITED STATES ECONOMY

Nationally, the unemployment rate fell to 5.4% in September . . . down 0.2 percentage point from the previous month. Greater-than-usual hiring in education pushed the rate to the point many economists consider full employment. Overall, nonfarm payrolls added 255,000 jobs during the month, with businesses accounting for only 140,000. Another area of notable interest was manufacturing employment, which fell for the second straight month. However, strong factory orders painted a positive picture for the coming months.

Average weekly hours rose in September . . . The average workweek was up 0.1 hour to 34.7, while average hours in factories increased from 41.0 to 41.2. Overtime was also higher, advancing 0.1 hour to 4.0. Average hourly pay in the manufacturing workplace rose from \$10.12 to \$10.27. This upturn follows a report by the Bureau of National Affairs which indicates that employers facing labor negotiations in 1989 expect wage increases to remain below 4% a year.

Wholesale prices rose moderately in September . . . as surging food prices were partially offset by dropping energy costs. The Producer Price Index, up 0.4% during the month, has been rising at an annual rate of 4.3% for the first nine months of 1988. Finished goods and intermediate goods experienced gains of 0.4% each, while crude materials fell 0.5%.

The Consumer Price Index increased 0.3% during the month . . . or at an annual rate of 4.1%. Higher apparel prices (+2.0%) combined with an increase of 0.8% in food costs to push consumer prices upward. The news could have been much worse had declining energy prices not offset much of the advance. Housing and transportation reported growth of 0.3% and 0.1%, respectively.

Housing starts, boosted by a reversal in apartment construction, rose 1.5% . . . in September. Apartment construction, down 13.0% in August, rebounded with a gain of 13.2% during the month. Single-family homes were down 2.3%, while building permits, a prime indication of future activity, fell 4.4%. Growth was seen in the Midwest (+6.3%), Northeast (+3.9%), and West (+2.3%), while construction in the South fell 1.9%.

NEW AND EXPANDED FIRM ANNOUNCEMENTS IN SOUTH CAROLINA

<u>Name of Firm</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Estimated No. of Workers</u>	<u>Other Information</u>
Stone Safety Corp.	Greenville	250	The Connecticut-based company will move its entire operation to the Upstate, bringing with it about 250 jobs. Stone Safety manufactures equipment for railway passenger cars and is expected to begin operations by mid-1989.
Dyke Industries	Aiken	65	Dyke Industries, a Little Rock, Arkansas firm, has located its manufacturing, sales, and distribution operations in Aiken. Wooden doors and windows, and steel doors will be produced at the plant, which should be fully operational by November 15.
Jockey International, Inc.	Abbeville	100	Jockey International is buying the Bloomsburg Mills facility in Abbeville County. As many as 100 jobs will be added at the plant, which will produce cotton yarn. Jockey is expected to take over operations in April, 1989.
Century II Inc.	Horry	100-200	Century II, a manufacturer of mobile construction cranes, will bring 200 jobs to Conway. About 100 of those positions will be filled by the end of the year.

PRODUCTION PAYROLL CONTINUES TO RISE

The production payroll for South Carolina's manufacturing workers experienced an increase of \$0.05 to \$8.38 during September. Payroll gains of \$0.06 and \$0.05 were observed in durables and nondurables, respectively. Within the hard-good sector, significant upturns were seen in fabricated metal products (+\$0.11); machinery, except electrical (+\$0.09); and instruments and related products (+\$0.09). Positive movement was also witnessed in electrical and electronic equipment (+\$0.05); and stone, clay, and glass products (+\$0.03). However, payroll declines were displayed in furniture and fixtures (-\$0.10), and lumber and wood products (-\$0.04). The soft-good sector reported higher hourly earnings in all major industry groups. Chemicals and allied products (+\$0.13) recorded the largest payroll addition. Also, sizable increases were registered in textile mill products (+\$0.09), and apparel and other textile products (+\$0.08). Increased premiums for overtime worked contributed to the climb in the production payroll for manufacturing workers.

Throughout the nation, the production payroll for manufacturing workers reported a rise of \$0.15 to \$10.27. Durables and nondurables were up \$0.15 and \$0.12, respectively.

TABLE 2
SUMMARY OF MONTHLY EARNINGS
OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS
Base Year 1982-1984 = 100.0
September, 1988

	South Carolina			Charleston MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	\$ 8.38	\$ 8.33	\$ 8.12	\$ 9.23	\$ 9.26	\$ 9.04
Average Weekly Earnings	\$349.45	\$343.20	\$336.98	\$381.20	\$379.66	\$370.64
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1982-84 Dollars)	\$291.69	\$288.40	\$293.03	\$318.20	\$319.04	\$322.30
	Columbia MSA			Greenville-Spartanburg MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	\$ 8.51	\$ 8.43	\$ 7.92	\$ 8.29	\$ 8.26	\$ 8.03
Average Weekly Earnings	\$353.16	\$350.69	\$321.55	\$345.69	\$341.14	\$332.44
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1982-84 Dollars)	\$294.79	\$294.70	\$279.61	\$288.56	\$286.67	\$289.08
	United States					
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago			
Average Hourly Earnings	\$ 10.27	\$ 10.12	\$ 9.99			
Average Weekly Earnings	\$425.18	\$413.91	\$407.59			
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly earnings (1982-84 Dollars)	\$354.91	\$347.82	\$354.43			

OVERTIME HOURS EXPERIENCE AN UPTURN IN SEPTEMBER

South Carolina's manufacturing production employees worked an average of 0.2 hour more overtime in September than in the previous month. Durable goods experienced an increase of 0.4 hour, while nondurable goods recorded a 0.1 hour rise over the month. When compared to a year earlier, premium hours were unchanged.

TABLE 3

SUMMARY OF MONTHLY OVERTIME HOURS OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS

September, 1988

	<u>Current Month</u>	<u>Previous Month</u>	<u>Year- Ago</u>
Manufacturing	4.4	4.2	4.4
Durable Goods	5.0	4.6	4.0
Nondurable Goods	4.1	4.0	4.6

WEEKLY HOURS CLIMB IN SEPTEMBER

In response to longer scheduled workweeks and more overtime, hourly increases in both durables and nondurables caused South Carolina's average manufacturing production workweek to rise 0.5 hour to 41.7 in September. Durables, at 42.6, experienced significant advances in instruments and related products (+1.2), and electrical and electronic equipment (+1.0). Positive movement was also displayed in machinery, except electrical (+0.7); furniture and fixtures (+0.4); and fabricated metal products (+0.1). However, negative movement was recorded in lumber and wood products (-0.4); and stone, clay, and glass products (-0.3). Nondurables, at 41.2, reported its largest hourly upturn in chemicals and allied products (+0.8). Notable gains were also observed in apparel and other textile products (+0.7), food and kindred products (+0.3), and textile mill products (+0.3). The only major industry group registering a decline was paper and allied products (-0.2). Printing and publishing remained unchanged over the month.

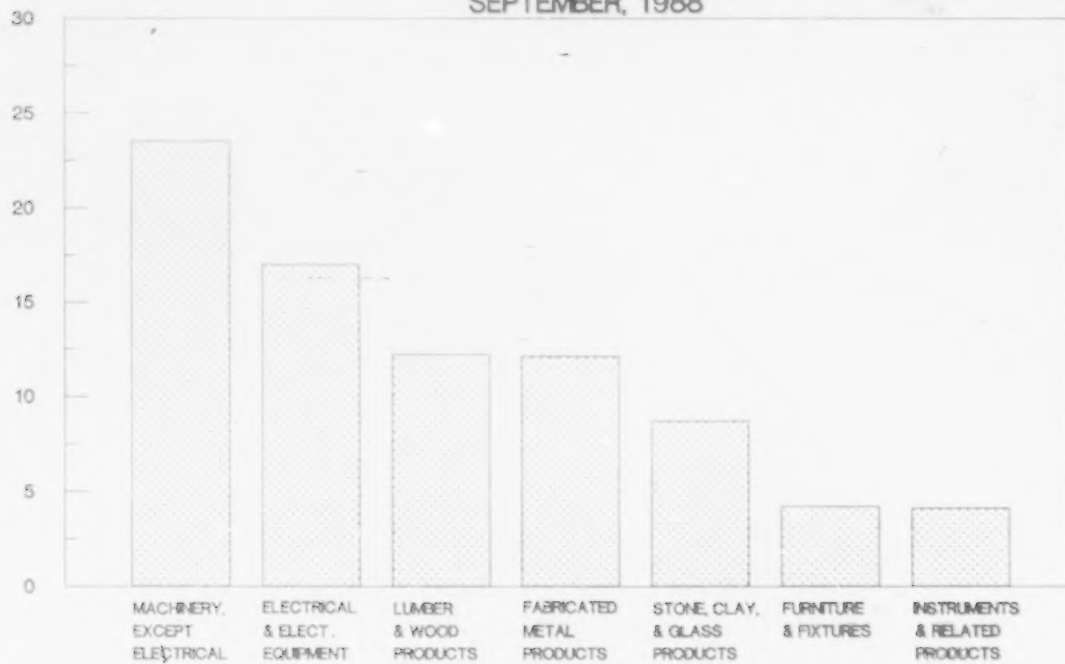
Nationally, the production workweek for manufacturing workers rose 0.5 hour to 41.4, aided by a 0.4 hour addition in overtime hours.

SOUTH CAROLINA PRODUCTION WORKER EMPLOYMENT

IN THOUSANDS

DURABLE INDUSTRIES

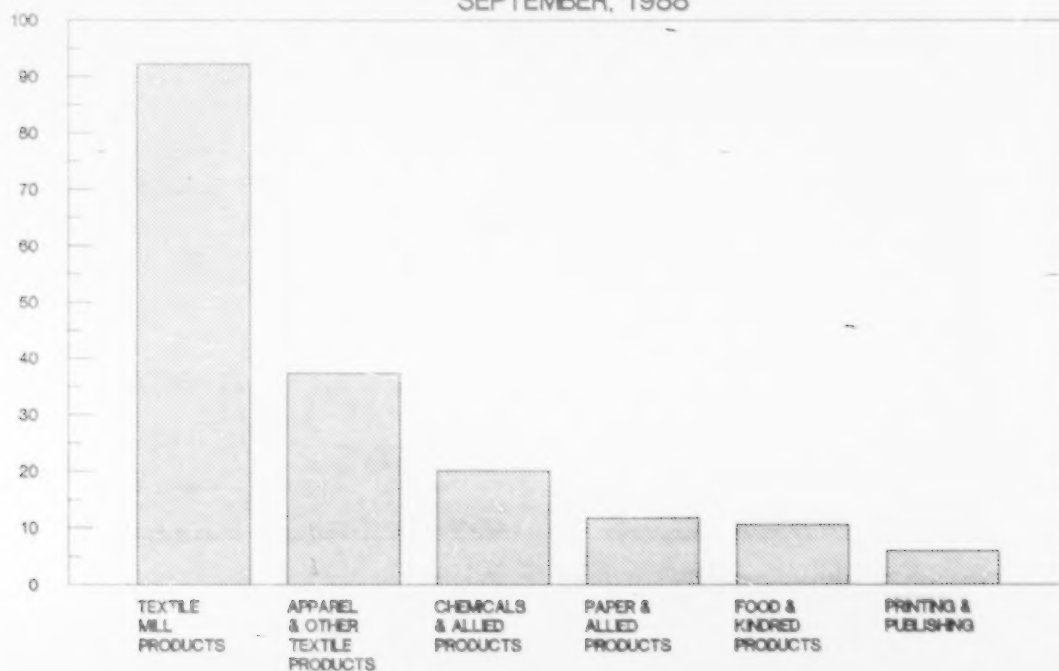
SEPTEMBER, 1988



IN THOUSANDS

NONDURABLE INDUSTRIES

SEPTEMBER, 1988



PRODUCTIVITY INDEX CLIMBS

South Carolina's manufacturing production-worker productivity index rose 2.4 points to 107.2 during September. This increase was the first monthly gain following a two-month decline. Production employment (+3,300) and average weekly hours (+0.5), resulting from the recall of temporary layoffs, spurred the increase. Textiles (+4.3) registered the sharpest gain in output per hour, reflecting increased employment of 3,400 and a 0.3 hike in average weekly hours. Durable (+1.2) and nondurable (+2.7) goods both recorded sharp increases in output during the month. Within nondurables, apparel recorded a gain of 2.0. September's productivity index was 0.4 point higher than the year-ago level of 106.8.

TABLE 4
PRODUCTIVITY INDEX
Base Year 1982-84 = 100.0
September, 1988

	Current Month	Previous Month	Year- Ago
Production-Worker Productivity Index	107.2	104.8	106.8
Durable-Good Productivity Index	118.4	117.2	116.1
Nondurable-Good Productivity Index	102.3	99.6	102.8
Textile Productivity Index	97.1	92.8	99.6
Apparel Productivity Index	98.2	96.2	95.9

BRIEF EXPLANATION OF THE PRODUCTIVITY INDEX

The productivity index is a measure of the average change in production worker output per hour over a period of time for producing the final product of an industry. In simpler terms, the index is the amount of labor time required to produce a unit of output. It reflects the interrelated influences of technology; capital investment per worker; level of output; utilization of capacity; layout and flow of material; managerial skills; and the skills and efforts of the workforce. The method of estimation used is based on output per employee-hour for plant hours worked, and includes hours such as vacations, holidays and sick leave paid directly to the employee. The productivity index shown above represents industry averages for South Carolina. Effective with the September, 1988 index, productivity will be published based on the 1982-84 base period to correspond with the Bureau of Labor Statistics Consumer Price Index.

U.S. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX - ALL URBAN CONSUMERS
Base Year 1982-84 = 100.0
September, 1988

	Unadjusted percent change to Sept., 1988 from-				
	Sept. 1988	Aug. 1988	Sept. 1987	Aug. 1988	Sept. 1987
All items	119.8	119.0	115.0	+0.7	+4.2

IS THE EMPLOYEE THAT YOU NEED AT A JOB SERVICE OFFICE TODAY?

WHY NOT CHECK THE FOLLOWING MINI-RESUMES AND SEE?

Occupation Desired	Mos. Exp. 1/	Other Experience		Education (Highest Grade Completed)	Hours Desired		Annual Income Desired	Relocate		Location of Applicant*
			Mos. Exp. 1/		Full Time	Part Time		Yes	No	
Electronics Technician	99	None	N/A	14	X		\$12,000		X	Chester
Counselor	50	None	N/A	16	X		\$23,000		X	Conway
Manager, Restaurant	40	None	N/A	17	X		\$25,000	X		Greenville
Secretary	99	Admin. Assistant	36	14		X	\$15,000		X	Greenwood
Manager, Food Service	99	Personnel Manager	99	16	X		\$18,000	X		Hampton
Environmental Analyst	99	Stock Clerk	99	13	X		\$16,640	X		Kingstree
Construction Supt.	99	None	N/A	12	X		\$21,000	X		Marion
Tax Examiner	99	Bookkeeper	99	16	X		\$14,000	X		Sumter
Counselor	99	None	N/A	18	X		\$20,000	X		Hartsville
Millwright Helper	24	None	N/A	10	X		\$15,600	X		Gaffney
Sawmill Worker	08	Auto Mechanic	48	12	X		\$ 9,984		X	Hampton
Managing Editor	11	News writer	99	14	X		\$17,000	X		Liberty
Production Machine Operator	76	None	N/A	12	X		\$16,600		X	Spartanburg

*There are currently more than 97,507 applicants seeking jobs through Job Service offices in South Carolina. The above mini-resumes are examples of the types of individuals available. You may contact the Job Service office in your area for further information.

1/ Months experience "99" indicates experience exceeds 8 years and 3 months.

TABLE 5

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP
 (Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
 September, 1988

Industry	Sept. 1988	Aug. 1988	Sept. 1987	Net Change From:	
				Aug. 1988	Sept. 1987
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1453.3	1432.9	1410.6	+ 20.4	+ 42.7
Total Private	1195.5	1194.7	1158.4	+ 0.8	+ 37.1
Mining	1.6	1.6	1.7	0.0	- 0.1
Construction	91.2	92.6	87.1	- 1.4	+ 4.1
Heavy Construction Contractors	14.1	14.3	13.8	- 0.2	+ 0.3
Highway and Street Construction	5.0	5.1	4.8	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Heavy Construction, Excluding Highway	9.1	9.2	9.0	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Special Trade Contractors	44.0	44.8	42.5	- 0.8	+ 1.5
Electrical Work	8.4	8.5	8.3	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Manufacturing (See detail on Table #6)	378.9	375.6	378.2	+ 3.3	+ 0.7
Durable Goods	128.7	128.9	126.7	- 0.2	+ 2.0
Nondurable Goods	250.2	246.7	251.5	+ 3.5	- 1.3
Transportation and Public Utilities	61.1	61.5	59.6	- 0.4	+ 1.5
Trucking and Warehousing	19.0	19.0	18.1	0.0	+ 0.9
Water Transportation	3.3	3.3	3.7	0.0	- 0.4
Communication	12.7	12.7	12.8	0.0	- 0.1
Telephone Communication (Wire or Radio)	8.2	8.2	8.4	0.0	- 0.2
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	15.2	15.5	15.0	- 0.3	+ 0.2
Electric Services	9.4	9.6	9.4	- 0.2	0.0
Combination Utility Services	3.9	4.0	3.8	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Wholesale and Retail Trade	334.4	336.3	319.1	- 1.9	+ 15.3
Wholesale Trade	58.9	58.9	57.2	0.0	+ 1.7
Wholesale Trade-Durable Goods	32.9	33.0	31.8	- 0.1	+ 1.1
Machinery, Equipment, and Supplies	13.5	13.5	13.2	0.0	+ 0.3
Wholesale Trade-Nondurable Goods	26.0	25.9	25.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.6
Groceries and Related Products	8.3	8.3	8.1	0.0	+ 0.2
Petroleum and Petroleum Products	4.0	4.0	3.9	0.0	+ 0.1
Miscellaneous Nondurable Goods	3.2	3.2	3.2	0.0	0.0

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(Continued on next page)

TABLE 5 (Continued)

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
September, 1988

Industry	Sept. 1988	Aug. 1988	Sept. 1987	Net Change From:	
				Aug. 1988	Sept. 1987
Retail Trade	275.5	277.4	261.9	- 1.9	+ 13.6
Building Materials and Garden Supplies	12.0	12.2	11.7	- 0.2	+ 0.3
Lumber and Other Building Materials Dealers	6.1	6.2	6.2	- 0.1	- 0.1
General Merchandise Stores	32.3	32.6	30.9	- 0.3	+ 1.4
Department Stores	18.9	19.2	19.1	- 0.3	- 0.2
Food Stores	46.4	46.3	45.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.7
Grocery Stores	43.1	42.9	42.8	+ 0.2	+ 0.3
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	66.9	67.8	64.9	- 0.9	+ 2.0
Banking	14.6	14.7	14.5	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Commercial and Stock Savings Banks	14.4	14.5	14.3	- 0.1	+ 0.1
State Banks, not Members of the Federal Reserve System, FDIC-Insured	5.8	5.8	5.8	0.0	0.0
National Banks, Federal Reserve System Members	8.2	8.3	8.1	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Insurance Carriers	15.5	15.6	15.0	- 0.1	+ 0.5
Life Insurance	8.2	8.2	7.8	0.0	+ 0.4
Services	261.4	259.3	247.8	+ 2.1	+ 13.6
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	24.7	26.2	23.8	- 1.5	+ 0.9
Health Services	51.3	51.2	49.0	+ 0.1	+ 2.3
Hospitals	17.1	17.0	16.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.7
Educational Services	21.9	17.5	22.2	+ 4.4	- 0.3
Colleges, Universities, Professional Schools, and Junior Colleges	12.5	9.8	13.0	+ 2.7	- 0.5
Total Government	257.8	238.2	252.2	+ 19.6	+ 5.6
Total Federal Government	38.1	38.3	38.4	+ 0.2	- 0.3
Total State Government	88.3	83.8	83.8	+ 4.5	+ 4.5
State Education	37.0	32.2	34.3	+ 4.8	+ 2.7
Other State Government	51.3	51.6	49.5	- 0.3	+ 1.8
Total Local Government	131.4	116.1	130.0	+ 15.3	+ 1.4
Local Education	71.8	55.6	72.1	+ 16.2	- 0.3
Other Local Government	59.6	60.5	57.9	- 0.9	+ 1.7

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 6

WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
 (Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
 September, 1988

Industry	Sept. 1988	Aug. 1988	Sept. 1987	Net Change From:	
				Aug. 1988	Sept. 1987
Manufacturing	378.9	375.6	378.2	+ 3.3	+ 0.7
Durable Goods	128.7	128.9	126.7	- 0.2	+ 2.0
Lumber and Wood Products	14.9	15.1	15.8	- 0.2	- 0.9
Sawmills and Planing Mills	4.4	4.5	5.0	- 0.1	- 0.6
Millwork, Plywood, and Structural Members	4.2	4.1	4.4	+ 0.1	- 0.2
Furniture and Fixtures	5.0	5.2	4.8	- 0.2	+ 0.2
Household Furniture	3.5	3.6	3.4	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	11.3	11.0	11.0	+ 0.3	+ 0.3
Glass and Glassware, Pressed or Blown	3.6	3.2	3.3	+ 0.4	+ 0.3
Concrete, Gypsum, and Plaster Products	8.0	3.0	2.8	0.0	+ 0.2
Primary Metal Industries	8.4	8.3	8.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Fabricated Metal Products	16.0	16.1	15.5	- 0.1	+ 0.5
Cutlery, Hand Tools, and Hardware	3.0	3.0	3.0	0.0	0.0
Fabricated Structural Metal Products	5.8	5.8	5.5	0.0	+ 0.3
Machinery, Except Electrical	32.9	32.9	31.0	0.0	+ 1.9
Construction and Related Machinery	1.5	1.5	1.4	0.0	+ 0.1
Metalworking Machinery	5.3	5.2	5.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Special Industry Machinery	7.1	7.1	6.7	0.0	+ 0.4
General Industrial Machinery	7.3	7.3	6.9	0.0	+ 0.4
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	22.5	22.4	21.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.6
Electrical Industrial Apparatus	2.6	2.6	2.3	0.0	+ 0.3
Household Appliances	2.4	2.2	2.5	+ 0.2	- 0.1
Electronic Components and Accessories	8.7	8.8	8.5	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Miscellaneous Electrical Equipment and Supplies	3.6	3.6	3.2	0.0	+ 0.4
Transportation Equipment	8.6	8.7	9.0	- 0.1	- 0.4
Instruments and Related Products	5.0	5.2	5.9	- 0.2	- 0.9
Medical Instruments and Supplies	2.7	2.9	3.3	- 0.2	- 0.6
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	4.1	4.0	3.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.5
Nondurable Goods	250.2	246.7	251.5	+ 3.5	- 1.3
Food and Kindred Products	15.5	15.6	15.9	- 0.1	- 0.4
Meat Products	5.2	5.1	5.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Beverages	2.2	2.3	2.5	- 0.1	- 0.3

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TABLE 6 (Continued)
WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
September, 1988

Industry	Sept. 1988	Aug. 1988	Sept. 1987	Net Change From:	
				Aug. 1988	Sept. 1987
Textile Mill Products	105.6	102.0	108.6	+ 3.6	- 3.0
Weaving Mills, Cotton	27.3	27.1	27.9	+ 0.2	- 0.6
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	30.7	27.5	30.7	+ 3.2	0.0
Knitting Mills	9.0	9.1	9.5	- 0.1	- 0.5
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	14.6	14.5	15.9	+ 0.1	- 1.3
Textile Finishing, Cotton	7.8	7.8	8.0	0.0	- 0.2
Textile Finishing, Man-Made Fabric and Silks	6.0	5.8	6.9	+ 0.2	- 0.9
Floor Covering Mills	4.1	4.1	4.3	0.0	- 0.2
Yarn and Thread Mills	9.7	9.5	10.5	+ 0.2	- 0.8
Yarn Spinning Mills	8.6	8.5	9.5	+ 0.1	- 0.9
Miscellaneous Textile Goods	6.8	6.8	6.7	0.0	+ 0.1
Apparel and Other Textile Products	44.7	44.3	44.5	+ 0.4	+ 0.2
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	9.3	9.2	9.4	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Men's and Boys' Shirts and Nightwear	7.0	6.9	6.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	14.1	14.1	14.6	0.0	- 0.5
Women's and Misses' Shirts	5.0	5.0	5.3	0.0	- 0.3
Women's and Children's Undergarments	2.2	2.1	2.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Children's Outerwear	6.5	6.3	5.8	+ 0.2	+ 0.7
Miscellaneous Apparel and Accessories	2.5	2.6	2.4	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Products	9.2	9.1	9.4	+ 0.1	- 0.2
Paper and Allied Products	16.3	16.4	16.0	- 0.1	+ 0.3
Paperboard Mills	3.3	3.4	3.4	- 0.1	- 0.1
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products	4.5	4.5	4.3	0.0	+ 0.2
Paperboard Containers and Boxes	5.2	5.2	5.1	0.0	+ 0.1
Printing and Publishing	10.9	11.1	10.8	- 0.2	+ 0.1
Newspapers	4.6	4.7	4.6	- 0.1	0.0
Commercial Printing	5.0	5.1	5.0	- 0.1	0.0
Chemicals and Allied Products	33.3	33.5	32.6	- 0.2	+ 0.7
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	14.1	14.3	14.5	- 0.2	- 0.4
Industrial Organic Chemicals	3.1	3.0	3.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	22.8	22.8	21.8	0.0	+ 1.0
Fabricated Rubber Products, Not Elsewhere Classi- fied	2.3	2.4	2.5	- 0.1	- 0.2
Miscellaneous Plastics Products	11.2	11.2	10.5	0.0	+ 0.7

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 7
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY INDUSTRY
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
September, 1988

Industry	Sept. 1988	Aug. 1988	Sept. 1987	Net Change From:	
				Aug. 1988	Sept. 1987
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1445.7	1436.0	1403.3	+ 9.7	+ 42.4
Total Private	1186.2	1178.6	1149.5	+ 7.6	+ 36.7
Construction	90.7	90.5	86.7	+ 0.2	+ 4.0
Manufacturing	377.2	374.3	376.5	+ 2.9	+ 0.7
Durable Goods	128.5	128.9	126.5	- 0.4	+ 2.0
Lumber and Wood Products	14.9	15.1	15.8	- 0.2	- 0.9
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	11.2	10.7	10.9	+ 0.5	+ 0.3
Primary Metal Industries	8.4	8.3	8.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Fabricated Metal Products	16.1	16.1	15.6	0.0	+ 0.5
Machinery, Except Electrical	32.8	33.0	30.9	- 0.2	+ 1.9
Special Industry Machinery	7.1	7.1	6.7	0.0	+ 0.4
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	22.2	22.3	21.6	- 0.1	+ 0.6
Nondurable Goods	248.7	245.4	250.0	+ 3.3	- 1.3
Food and Kindred Products	15.3	15.3	15.7	0.0	- 0.4
Textile Mill Products	105.1	101.5	108.0	+ 3.6	- 2.9
Weaving Mills, Cotton	27.3	27.1	27.9	+ 0.2	- 0.6
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	30.5	27.4	30.4	+ 3.1	+ 0.1
Knitting Mills	8.9	9.0	9.4	- 0.1	- 0.5
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	14.6	14.5	15.9	+ 0.1	- 1.3
Yarn and Thread Mills	9.6	9.4	10.4	+ 0.2	- 0.8
Apparel and Other Textile Products	44.5	44.5	44.3	0.0	+ 0.2
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	9.3	9.1	9.4	+ 0.2	- 0.1
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	14.2	14.4	14.7	- 0.2	- 0.5
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Products	8.9	9.0	9.1	- 0.1	- 0.2
Paper and Allied Products	16.3	16.3	16.0	0.0	+ 0.3
Printing and Publishing	11.0	11.1	10.9	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Chemicals and Allied Products	33.2	33.4	32.5	- 0.2	+ 0.7
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	14.1	14.3	14.5	- 0.2	- 0.4

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TABLE 7 (Continued)

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
 NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY INDUSTRY
 (Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
 September, 1988

Industry	Sept. 1988	Aug. 1988	Sept. 1987	Net Change From:	
				Aug. 1988	Sept. 1987
Transportation and Public Utilities	61.0	61.3	59.5	- 0.3	+ 1.5
Trucking and Warehousing	18.8	18.8	17.9	0.0	+ 0.9
Communication	12.7	12.7	12.8	0.0	- 0.1
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	15.3	15.4	15.1	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Wholesale and Retail Trade	330.4	328.4	315.3	+ 2.0	+15.1
Wholesale Trade	58.4	58.1	56.8	+ 0.3	+ 1.6
Retail Trade	272.0	270.3	258.5	+ 1.7	+13.5
General Merchandise Stores	32.8	32.8	31.4	0.0	+ 1.4
Food Stores	45.5	45.0	44.8	+ 0.5	+ 0.7
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	66.5	66.6	64.6	- 0.1	+ 1.9
Insurance Carriers	15.5	15.7	15.0	- 0.2	+ 0.5
Services	258.8	255.9	245.3	+ 2.9	+13.5
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	23.4	23.4	22.6	0.0	+ 0.8
Educational Services	21.5	20.2	21.8	+ 1.3	- 0.3
Total Government	259.5	257.4	253.8	+ 2.1	+ 5.7
Total Federal Government	38.3	38.2	38.6	+ 0.1	- 0.3
Total State Government	88.4	88.0	83.9	+ 0.4	+ 4.5
Total Local Government	132.8	131.2	131.3	+ 1.6	+ 1.5

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 8
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG AND COLUMBIA
METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
September, 1988

Industry	GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG			COLUMBIA		
	Sept. 1988	Aug. 1988	Sept. 1987	Sept. 1988	Aug. 1988	Sept. 1987
Total Nonagricultural Employment	320.2	313.4	309.4	236.3	230.8	226.0
Construction	22.2	22.6	21.9	14.9	14.7	13.5
Heavy Construction Contractors	2.0	2.0	2.1	-	-	-
Special Trade Contractors	11.1	11.3	10.9	-	-	-
Manufacturing	101.7	100.9	101.3	29.9	30.1	28.8
Durable Goods	31.6	31.4	31.0	15.0	15.2	14.5
Lumber and Furniture	2.0	2.0	1.9	-	-	-
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	-	-	-	1.0	1.0	0.9
Primary Metal Industries	-	-	-	1.5	1.5	1.4
Primary and Fabricated Metals	6.3	6.3	6.2	-	-	-
Fabricated Metal Products	-	-	-	3.0	3.0	2.8
Machinery, Except Electrical	12.3	12.1	12.0	3.5	3.5	3.3
Metalworking Machinery	2.5	2.4	2.5	-	-	-
Special Industry Machinery	4.9	4.8	4.8	-	-	-
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	6.3	6.2	6.2	2.6	2.5	2.4
Nondurable Goods	70.1	69.5	70.3	14.9	14.9	14.3
Food and Kindred Products	3.3	3.4	3.2	1.4	1.4	1.8
Textile Mill Products	33.2	32.5	33.4	2.1	2.1	1.9
Weaving Mills, Cotton	9.4	9.5	9.4	-	-	-
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	10.0	9.3	10.1	-	-	-
Knitting Mills	2.0	2.0	1.9	-	-	-
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	3.6	3.6	3.8	-	-	-
Floor Covering Mills	2.5	2.5	2.6	-	-	-
Yarn and Thread Mills	2.4	2.3	2.4	-	-	-
Apparel and Other Textile Products	9.1	9.1	9.4	2.2	2.3	2.1
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	1.4	1.4	1.5	-	-	-
Women's and Children's Outerwear and Undergarments	4.6	4.6	4.9	-	-	-
Paper and Allied Products	4.7	4.7	4.6	1.7	1.7	1.5
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products	3.3	3.3	3.2	-	-	-
Printing and Publishing	-	-	-	2.7	2.8	2.6
Chemicals and Allied Products	7.3	7.4	7.5	3.2	3.1	2.9
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	3.6	3.7	3.9	-	-	-
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	9.5	9.4	9.2	-	-	-
Transportation and Public Utilities	11.9	11.9	11.3	10.6	10.6	10.4
Trucking and Warehousing	5.0	5.0	4.9	-	-	-
Communication	-	-	-	3.5	3.4	3.5
Wholesale and Retail Trade	74.0	73.8	71.6	50.6	50.2	49.6
Wholesale Trade	16.2	16.3	16.0	13.0	13.0	12.7
Retail Trade	57.8	57.5	55.6	37.6	37.2	36.9
General Merchandise Stores	6.2	6.3	6.6	5.0	5.1	4.7
Food Stores	-	-	-	5.2	5.2	5.2
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	12.2	12.1	11.9	18.9	19.2	18.2
Banking	-	-	-	5.5	5.6	5.2
Insurance Carriers	-	-	-	6.1	6.2	5.7
Insurance Agents, Brokers, and Service	-	-	-	1.8	1.9	1.8
Services	56.9	56.4	53.0	45.2	45.1	43.7
Business Services	-	-	-	11.5	11.7	11.4
Health Services	-	-	-	8.5	8.5	8.0
Membership Organizations	-	-	-	3.6	3.6	2.8
Total Government	41.0	35.4	38.1	65.8	60.5	61.4
Total Federal Government	2.0	2.0	2.0	8.1	8.1	8.0
Total State Government	14.9	14.1	13.1	35.8	33.3	33.9
Total Local Government	24.1	19.3	23.0	21.9	19.1	19.5

Note: See technical notes on final page. Mining is excluded from published series, but is included in total nonagricultural employment.

TABLE 9
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE CHARLESTON, ROCK HILL, ANDERSON AND
FLORENCE METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
September, 1988

Industry	CHARLESTON			ROCK HILL		
	Sept. 1988	Aug. 1988	Sept. 1987	Sept. 1988	Aug. 1988	Sept. 1987
Total Nonagricultural Employment	196.3	194.1	187.0	46.7	46.3	46.0
Construction	14.1	14.0	13.7	2.5	2.7	2.5
Manufacturing	20.7	20.5	19.5	13.6	13.7	13.1
Durable Goods	11.8	11.7	11.4	2.6	2.6	2.5
Lumber and Wood Products	1.9	1.9	1.8	-	-	-
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	1.2	1.2	1.2	-	-	-
Machinery, Except Electrical	2.6	2.6	2.4	-	-	-
Transportation Equipment	1.9	1.9	2.0	-	-	-
Nondurable Goods	8.9	8.8	8.1	11.0	11.1	10.6
Food and Kindred Products	0.5	0.5	0.4	-	-	-
Textile Mill Products	-	-	-	4.6	4.6	4.7
Apparel and Other Textile Products	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.8	1.8	1.4
Printing and Publishing	1.4	1.4	1.2	-	-	-
Chemicals and Allied Products	1.7	1.7	1.6	-	-	-
Transportation and Public Utilities	10.4	10.3	9.9	3.2	3.2	3.2
Wholesale and Retail Trade	47.2	46.9	46.6	9.6	9.6	9.6
Wholesale Trade	7.8	7.7	7.9	-	-	-
Retail Trade	39.4	39.2	38.7	-	-	-
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	8.8	9.0	8.4	1.5	1.5	1.4
Services	41.8	41.5	40.1	9.6	9.7	9.7
Total Government	53.2	51.8	48.7	6.7	5.9	6.5
Total Federal Government	20.0	20.1	18.9	-	-	-
Total State Government	14.1	14.0	13.4	-	-	-
Total Local Government	19.1	17.7	16.4	-	-	-

Industry	ANDERSON			FLORENCE		
	Sept. 1988	Aug. 1988	Sept. 1987	Sept. 1988	Aug. 1988	Sept. 1987
Total Nonagricultural Employment	50.8	50.4	51.9	50.3	50.1	50.6
Construction	2.1	2.1	2.4	3.0	3.0	3.1
Manufacturing	19.3	19.0	19.8	13.0	13.0	13.1
Durable Goods	5.3	4.9	5.3	4.5	4.5	4.4
Nondurable Goods	14.0	14.1	14.5	8.5	8.5	8.7
Textile Mill Products	8.1	8.1	8.5	3.0	2.9	2.9
Apparel and Other Textile Products	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.9	1.9	1.8
Transportation and Public Utilities	1.5	1.5	1.5	2.0	2.0	2.0
Wholesale and Retail Trade	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.7	11.7	11.6
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	1.4	1.5	1.5	2.7	2.7	2.8
Services	7.1	7.0	7.1	8.4	8.5	8.5
Total Government	7.9	7.8	8.1	9.5	9.2	9.5

Note: See technical notes on final page. Mining is excluded from published series, but is included in total nonagricultural employment. Rock Hill is a portion of the Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill NC-SC MSA.

TABLE 10
FEMALE EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
September, 1988

Industry	Sept. 1988	Aug. 1988	Sept. 1987	Net Change From	
				Aug. 1988	Sept. 1987
Total Nonagricultural Employment	672.9	658.4	652.3	14.5	20.6
Total Private	528.7	528.1	511.0	0.6	17.7
Construction	7.4	7.5	7.1	-0.1	0.3
Manufacturing	152.6	151.1	152.8	1.5	-0.2
Durable Goods	40.1	39.9	39.6	0.2	0.5
Lumber and Wood Products	2.2	2.2	2.2	0.0	0.0
Fabricated Metal Products	3.6	3.6	3.6	0.0	0.0
Machinery, Except Electrical	9.6	9.6	9.1	0.0	0.5
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	12.4	12.3	12.2	0.1	0.2
Instruments and Related Products	2.9	3.0	3.4	-0.1	-0.5
Nondurable Goods	112.5	111.2	113.2	1.3	-0.7
Food and Kindred Products	5.4	5.6	5.5	-0.2	-0.1
Textile Mill Products	44.9	43.4	46.2	1.5	-1.3
Weaving Mills, Cotton	11.5	11.4	11.7	0.1	-0.2
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	13.2	11.8	13.2	1.4	0.0
Knitting Mills	6.4	6.4	6.8	0.0	-0.4
Apparel and Other Textile Products	38.0	37.9	37.8	0.1	0.2
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	8.4	8.4	8.5	0.0	-0.1
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	12.4	12.5	12.9	-0.1	-0.5
Paper and Allied Products	3.5	3.5	3.4	0.0	0.1
Printing and Publishing	4.3	4.5	4.4	-0.2	-0.1
Chemicals and Allied Products	8.4	8.5	8.2	-0.1	0.2
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	7.8	7.7	7.5	0.1	0.3
Transportation and Public Utilities	13.3	13.5	13.3	-0.2	0.0
Communication	5.9	6.0	6.1	-0.1	-0.2
Wholesale and Retail Trade	165.6	167.2	156.3	-1.6	9.3
Wholesale Trade	14.9	14.9	14.3	0.0	0.6
Wholesale Trade - Durable Goods	8.2	8.3	7.9	-0.1	0.3
Wholesale Trade - Nondurable Goods	6.7	6.6	6.4	0.1	0.3
Retail Trade	150.7	152.3	142.0	-1.6	8.7
General Merchandise Stores	24.6	24.9	23.6	-0.3	1.0
Food Stores	21.7	21.8	21.3	-0.1	0.4
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	41.6	42.0	40.8	-0.4	0.8
Banking	11.3	11.5	11.3	-0.2	0.0
Insurance Carriers	8.5	8.5	8.2	0.0	0.3
Services	147.8	146.4	140.3	1.4	7.5
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	15.4	16.3	14.8	-0.9	0.6
Health Services	42.6	42.6	40.7	0.0	1.9
Hospitals	14.2	14.1	13.6	0.1	0.6
Educational Services	13.2	10.6	13.3	2.6	-0.1
Total Government	144.2	130.3	141.3	13.9	2.9
Total Federal Government	11.5	11.5	11.5	0.0	0.0
Total State Government	48.3	46.3	46.0	2.0	2.3
State Education	17.0	14.8	15.8	2.2	1.2
Other State Government	31.3	31.5	30.2	-0.2	1.1
Total Local Government	84.4	72.5	83.8	11.9	0.6
Local Education	54.6	42.2	54.8	12.4	-0.2
Other Local Government	29.8	30.3	29.0	-0.5	0.8

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 11

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS
IN MANUFACTURING IN SOUTH CAROLINA
September, 1988

Industry	MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	Sep. 1988	Aug. 1988	Sep. 1987	Sep. 1988	Aug. 1988	Sep. 1987	Sep. 1988	Aug. 1988	Sep. 1987	Sep. 1988	Aug. 1988	Sep. 1987
MANUFACTURING	294.5	291.2	294.6	349.45	343.20	336.98	41.7	41.2	41.5	8.38	8.33	8.12
DURABLE GOODS	98.6	98.5	97.3	365.08	359.12	351.09	42.6	42.2	42.3	8.57	8.51	8.30
Lumber and Wood Products	12.2	12.3	12.9	311.25	315.94	302.54	40.9	41.3	41.5	7.61	7.65	7.29
Furniture and Fixtures	4.2	4.2	4.0	287.72	289.23	280.68	42.5	42.1	39.7	6.77	6.87	7.07
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	8.7	8.5	8.5	430.01	431.55	438.05	44.7	45.0	46.7	9.62	9.59	9.38
Fabricated Metal Products	12.1	12.1	11.7	350.64	345.26	334.15	41.3	41.2	40.9	8.49	8.38	8.17
Machinery, Except Electrical	23.5	23.6	22.2	395.16	384.99	365.51	44.3	43.6	42.9	8.92	8.83	8.52
Special Industry Machinery	4.8	4.8	4.5	393.79	394.60	356.07	44.8	45.2	42.9	8.79	8.73	8.30
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	17.0	16.9	16.6	337.30	327.20	315.75	41.9	40.9	40.9	8.05	8.00	7.72
Instruments and Related Products	4.1	4.3	4.9	349.49	336.00	338.48	43.2	42.0	42.1	8.09	8.00	8.04
NONDURABLE GOODS	195.9	192.7	197.3	341.14	335.78	329.62	41.2	40.8	41.1	8.28	8.23	8.02
Food and Kindred Products	10.5	10.6	10.7	293.53	290.51	287.50	39.4	39.1	39.6	7.45	7.43	7.26
Textile Mill Products	92.2	88.8	94.8	323.75	317.70	310.09	41.4	41.1	41.4	7.82	7.73	7.49
Weaving Mills, Cotton	24.8	24.6	25.4	325.48	325.78	318.78	41.2	41.5	42.0	7.90	7.85	7.59
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	27.7	24.7	27.6	333.74	330.87	321.88	40.8	41.0	40.9	8.18	8.07	7.87
Knitting Mills	8.1	8.2	8.6	280.90	273.39	272.05	39.9	39.0	39.6	7.04	7.01	6.87
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	11.9	11.7	12.9	345.17	330.59	315.47	43.2	41.9	41.4	7.99	7.89	7.62
Floor Covering Mills	3.2	3.2	3.4	342.26	334.34	301.50	43.6	42.7	40.2	7.85	7.83	7.50
Yarn and Thread Mills	8.2	8.1	8.9	295.81	286.47	295.21	41.9	41.1	43.8	7.06	6.97	6.74
Apparel and Other Textile Products	37.3	37.2	37.3	213.92	207.00	200.30	38.2	37.5	37.3	5.60	5.52	5.37
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	8.5	8.5	8.7	198.97	193.57	197.89	37.4	36.8	38.5	5.32	5.26	5.14
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	11.6	11.7	12.1	184.39	179.94	169.26	37.1	36.5	34.9	4.97	4.93	4.85
Paper and Allied Products	11.7	11.5	11.4	557.86	558.11	527.02	44.7	44.9	43.7	12.48	12.43	12.06
Printing and Publishing	6.0	6.1	5.9	328.61	327.12	333.29	37.3	37.3	38.8	8.81	8.77	8.59
Chemicals and Allied Products	20.0	20.3	19.7	531.57	516.24	508.58	43.5	42.7	43.1	12.22	12.09	11.80

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 12
ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN
MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA'S MAJOR METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS
September, 1988

CHARLESTON MSA

Industry	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	Sept. 1988	Aug. 1988	Sept. 1987	Sept. 1988	Aug. 1988	Sept. 1987	Sept. 1988	Aug. 1988	Sept. 1987	Sept. 1988	Aug. 1988	Sept. 1987
ALL Manufacturing	14.9	15.0	14.4	381.20	379.66	370.64	41.3	41.0	41.0	9.23	9.26	9.04
Durable Goods	9.1	9.1	8.8	378.78	374.36	362.06	42.8	42.3	42.1	8.85	8.85	8.60
Nondurable Goods	5.8	5.9	5.6	385.92	386.28	385.73	39.1	38.9	39.4	9.87	9.93	9.79

COLUMBIA MSA

Industry	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	Sept. 1988	Aug. 1988	Sept. 1987	Sept. 1988	Aug. 1988	Sept. 1987	Sept. 1988	Aug. 1988	Sept. 1987	Sept. 1988	Aug. 1988	Sept. 1987
ALL Manufacturing	21.4	21.6	20.2	353.16	350.69	321.55	41.5	41.6	40.6	8.51	8.43	7.92
Durable Goods	10.1	10.3	9.7	333.34	331.59	294.12	40.8	41.0	39.8	8.17	8.09	7.39
Fabricated Metal Products	2.3	2.3	2.1	323.36	328.78	311.85	39.1	39.9	40.5	8.27	8.24	7.70
Machinery, Except Electrical	1.8	1.8	1.7	343.07	343.13	325.20	40.6	40.8	40.0	8.45	8.41	8.13
Nondurable Goods	11.3	11.3	10.5	370.90	368.41	347.35	42.1	42.2	41.4	8.81	8.73	8.39
Textile Mill Products	1.9	1.9	1.8	326.40	332.21	308.28	41.9	42.7	42.0	7.79	7.78	7.34
Apparel and Other Textile Products	2.1	2.1	1.8	197.69	195.77	192.36	40.1	40.2	39.5	4.93	4.87	4.87

GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG MSA

Industry	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	Sept. 1988	Aug. 1988	Sept. 1987	Sept. 1988	Aug. 1988	Sept. 1987	Sept. 1988	Aug. 1988	Sept. 1987	Sept. 1988	Aug. 1988	Sept. 1987
ALL Manufacturing	76.4	75.9	76.4	345.69	341.14	332.44	41.7	41.3	41.4	8.29	8.26	8.03
Durable Goods	22.6	22.7	22.4	379.31	373.23	349.44	43.3	42.9	42.0	8.76	8.70	8.32
Machinery, Except Electrical	8.6	8.7	8.5	429.55	420.36	374.95	45.6	45.2	42.9	9.42	9.30	8.74
Nondurable Goods	53.8	53.2	54.0	331.69	326.43	324.69	41.0	40.5	41.1	8.09	8.06	7.90
Textile Mill Products	28.8	28.2	29.1	321.85	321.40	306.82	41.0	41.1	40.8	7.85	7.82	7.52
Weaving Mills, Cotton	8.6	8.6	8.6	310.86	311.26	307.20	39.2	39.3	40.0	7.93	7.92	7.68
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	9.5	8.9	9.6	340.85	344.00	317.18	42.5	43.0	41.3	8.02	8.00	7.68
Knitting Mills	1.7	1.7	1.7	244.30	239.43	259.12	34.9	34.6	37.5	7.00	6.92	6.91
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	3.0	3.0	3.1	339.75	330.00	299.75	45.0	44.0	42.1	7.55	7.50	7.12
Apparel and Other Textile Products	7.5	7.5	7.7	198.55	194.76	194.33	36.7	36.2	37.3	5.41	5.38	5.21
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	1.3	1.4	1.4	159.38	162.73	154.35	34.8	35.3	35.0	4.58	4.61	4.41
Chemicals and Allied Products	4.3	4.3	4.4	452.30	445.73	434.87	43.2	42.9	43.4	10.47	10.39	10.02

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 13

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT FOR COUNTIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data rounded to the nearest ten)
SEPTEMBER, 1988

Area	TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT			MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT			NONMANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT		
	SEPT. 1988	AUG. 1988	SEPT 1987	SEPT. 1988	AUG. 1988	SEPT 1987	SEPT. 1988	AUG. 1988	SEPT 1987
Abbeville	7,020	6,850	6,670	3,620	3,530	3,570	3,400	3,320	3,100
Aiken	46,200	45,600	46,600	17,900	17,900	17,900	28,300	27,700	28,700
Allendale	3,290	3,180	3,010	1,220	1,260	1,190	2,070	1,920	1,820
Anderson	50,800	50,400	51,900	19,300	19,000	19,800	31,500	31,400	32,100
Bamberg	4,490	4,410	4,260	1,540	1,530	1,500	2,950	2,880	2,760
Barnwell	7,120	7,140	6,820	3,030	3,110	2,940	4,090	4,030	3,880
Beaufort	31,750	31,630	32,030	1,160	1,150	1,170	30,590	30,480	30,860
Berkeley	25,300	25,100	23,400	6,200	6,200	5,700	19,100	18,900	17,700
Calhoun	4,110	4,160	4,040	2,150	2,170	2,190	1,960	1,990	1,850
Charleston	152,500	150,700	146,300	9,700	9,600	9,300	142,800	141,100	137,000
Cherokee	17,610	17,540	17,490	8,510	8,270	8,820	9,100	9,270	8,670
Chester	11,910	11,250	11,600	5,500	4,750	5,600	6,410	6,500	6,000
Chesterfield	13,870	13,740	13,650	7,460	7,440	7,640	6,410	6,300	6,010
Clarendon	6,710	6,690	6,710	1,390	1,380	1,440	5,320	5,310	5,270
Colleton	10,220	10,080	9,960	2,360	2,370	2,330	7,860	7,710	7,630
Darlington	21,450	20,820	20,460	7,180	7,180	7,230	14,270	13,640	13,230
Dillon	9,620	9,560	9,500	3,660	3,650	3,810	5,960	5,910	5,690
Dorchester	18,500	18,300	17,300	4,800	4,700	4,500	13,700	13,600	12,800
Edgefield	4,830	4,810	4,740	1,950	1,940	2,000	2,880	2,870	2,740
Fairfield	6,740	6,680	6,410	2,330	2,340	2,340	4,410	4,340	4,070
Florence	50,300	50,100	50,600	13,000	13,000	13,100	37,300	37,100	37,500
Georgetown	16,960	17,100	16,430	4,610	4,590	4,340	12,350	12,510	12,090
Greenville	183,400	180,100	178,100	51,500	51,100	51,600	131,900	129,000	126,500
Greenwood	28,980	29,190	28,630	11,620	11,660	12,040	17,360	17,530	16,590
Hampton	5,500	5,380	5,280	1,690	1,690	1,680	3,810	3,690	3,600
Horry	58,700	60,080	58,300	5,480	5,510	5,490	53,220	54,570	52,810
Jasper	3,800	3,710	3,690	350	350	350	3,450	3,360	3,340
Kershaw	16,260	16,540	15,560	6,380	6,550	6,880	9,880	9,990	8,680
Lancaster	18,120	16,810	17,510	8,190	6,990	8,310	9,930	9,820	9,200
Laurens	18,400	17,810	17,920	7,780	7,510	7,810	10,620	10,300	10,110
Lee	3,440	3,230	3,330	1,080	1,080	1,050	2,360	2,150	2,280
Lexington	54,500	53,800	52,600	14,800	14,900	14,000	39,700	38,900	38,600
McCormick	2,070	1,970	1,970	790	790	780	1,280	1,180	1,190
Marion	11,850	11,800	11,630	5,120	5,170	5,270	6,730	6,630	6,360
Marlboro	9,330	9,330	9,080	4,370	4,390	4,450	4,960	4,940	4,630
Newberry	12,220	12,120	11,700	5,260	5,290	5,200	6,960	6,830	6,500
Oconee	24,140	23,970	23,630	10,170	10,050	10,160	13,970	13,920	13,470
Orangeburg	29,840	29,370	29,220	9,330	9,320	9,580	20,510	20,050	19,640
Pickens	34,300	32,900	33,100	12,100	12,000	12,000	22,200	20,900	21,100
Richland	181,800	177,000	173,400	15,100	15,200	14,800	166,700	161,800	158,600
Saluda	3,610	3,420	3,520	1,360	1,360	1,380	2,250	2,060	2,140
Spartanburg	102,500	100,400	98,200	38,100	37,800	37,700	64,400	62,600	60,500
Sumter	32,190	31,090	31,990	9,040	9,040	8,870	23,150	22,050	23,120
Union	10,610	10,490	10,740	5,860	5,900	5,970	4,750	4,590	4,770
Williamsburg	10,590	10,630	10,720	4,450	4,600	4,420	6,140	6,030	6,300
York	46,700	46,300	46,000	13,600	13,700	13,100	33,100	32,600	32,900

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 14
LABOR FORCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT BY LABOR MARKET AREA
SEPTEMBER, 1988

AREA:	LABOR FORCE			UNEMPLOYMENT					
	SEPT. 1988	AUG. 1988	SEPT. 1987	NUMBER			PERCENT OF LABOR FORCE		
	SEPT. 1988	AUG. 1988	SEPT. 1987	SEPT. 1988	AUG. 1988	SEPT. 1987	SEPT. 1988	AUG. 1988	SEPT. 1987
ABBEVILLE....	10,840	10,620	10,680	600	610	700	5.5	5.7	6.6
AIKEN.....	59,940	60,840	59,170	3,300	3,480	2,820	5.5	5.7	4.8
ALLENDALE....	4,940	4,770	4,690	360	300	340	7.2	6.3	7.2
ANDERSON....	66,760	66,790	68,200	2,820	2,750	3,190	4.2	4.1	4.7
BAMBERG.....	6,670	6,770	6,610	450	670	530	6.8	9.9	8.0
BARNWELL.....	8,660	8,570	8,520	750	640	730	8.7	7.5	8.5
BEAUFORT....	34,890	34,820	36,500	1,060	1,070	1,250	3.0	3.1	3.4
BERKELEY....	53,650	53,590	51,340	1,900	1,940	2,320	3.5	3.6	4.5
CALHOUN.....	5,290	5,520	5,490	320	490	450	6.0	8.9	8.1
CHARLESTON...	141,300	141,200	134,310	5,980	6,140	6,130	4.2	4.3	4.6
CHEROKEE.....	22,550	22,640	23,120	1,000	1,140	1,120	4.4	5.0	4.8
CHESTER.....	13,710	14,660	14,130	740	2,370	1,120	5.4	16.2	7.9
CHESTERFIELD.	20,500	20,550	20,830	950	1,100	1,000	4.6	5.4	4.8
CLARENDON....	11,950	12,180	12,580	780	1,030	1,100	6.5	8.4	8.7
COLLETON....	19,070	18,560	19,400	940	950	1,080	4.9	5.1	5.6
DARLINGTON...	28,510	28,010	28,740	1,610	1,850	2,280	5.6	6.6	7.9
DILLON.....	14,720	14,720	14,970	830	840	870	5.6	5.7	5.8
DORCHESTER...	35,870	35,870	34,030	1,280	1,350	1,260	3.6	3.8	3.7
EDGEFIELD....	7,520	7,530	7,730	280	300	410	3.7	4.0	5.3
FAIRFIELD....	8,940	8,950	8,970	480	540	660	5.3	6.1	7.4
FLORENCE.....	55,050	55,300	55,550	2,790	2,800	3,390	5.1	5.1	6.1
GEORGETOWN...	21,920	22,070	21,850	1,320	1,270	1,570	6.0	5.8	7.2
GREENVILLE...	171,170	169,290	166,730	5,320	4,570	6,790	3.1	2.7	4.1
GREENWOOD....	29,030	29,330	29,790	1,570	1,630	1,960	5.4	5.6	6.6
HAMPTON.....	7,370	7,220	7,390	410	380	500	5.5	5.3	6.8
HORRY.....	66,930	68,200	68,910	3,200	2,970	3,800	4.8	4.4	5.5
JASPER.....	6,780	6,660	6,860	310	260	390	4.6	3.8	5.7
KERSHAW.....	19,410	19,910	19,100	1,190	1,360	1,190	6.1	6.8	6.2
LANCASTER....	24,770	25,250	24,830	1,260	3,400	1,510	5.1	13.5	6.1
LAURENS.....	22,070	21,550	22,570	910	990	1,430	4.1	4.6	6.3
LEE.....	8,370	8,170	8,280	480	580	440	5.7	7.1	5.3
LEXINGTON....	96,820	96,080	92,840	2,370	2,300	3,090	2.4	2.4	3.3
MCCORMICK....	2,810	2,790	2,840	170	230	260	6.0	8.3	9.0
MARION.....	14,260	14,260	14,510	1,120	1,160	1,280	7.8	8.2	8.8
MARLBORO....	12,940	13,000	12,800	1,100	1,140	950	8.5	8.7	7.4
NEWBERRY.....	16,010	15,680	15,760	890	770	900	5.6	4.9	5.7
OCONEE.....	29,110	28,830	29,510	1,230	1,130	1,510	4.2	3.9	5.1
ORANGEBURG...	39,590	41,100	40,580	2,500	4,550	3,270	6.3	11.1	8.1
PICKENS.....	47,880	47,370	46,350	1,710	1,520	1,820	3.6	3.2	3.9
RICHLAND.....	140,720	139,710	134,230	5,330	5,270	5,580	3.8	3.8	4.2
SALUDA.....	7,900	7,700	8,100	250	300	400	3.2	3.9	4.9
SPARTANBURG..	112,890	113,140	109,460	4,280	5,270	4,720	3.8	4.7	4.3
SUMTER.....	36,320	35,490	36,370	1,860	1,990	2,350	5.1	5.6	6.5
UNION.....	14,460	14,560	14,480	940	1,010	880	6.5	7.0	6.1
WILLIAMSBURG.	16,280	16,530	16,740	900	950	1,270	5.5	5.8	7.6
YORK.....	70,050	70,630	68,330	2,590	2,660	3,060	3.7	3.8	4.5
CHAS MSA.....	230,820	230,660	219,670	9,160	9,430	9,710	4.0	4.1	4.4
COLA MSA.....	237,550	235,790	227,070	7,700	7,570	8,670	3.2	3.2	3.8
GRNV MSA.....	331,930	329,800	322,540	11,310	11,360	13,330	3.4	3.4	4.1

Comparable data for South Carolina given in thousands.

S CAROLINA...	1,667.2	1,667.0	1,644.8	72.4	80.0	83.7	4.3	4.8	5.1
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NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 15
LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT FOR
SELECTED CITIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA
SEPTEMBER, 1988

CITIES	LABOR FORCE			EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			% OF LABOR FORCE		
	SEPT. 1988	AUG. 1988	SEPT. 1987	SEPT. 1988	AUG. 1988	SEPT. 1987	SEPT. 1988	AUG. 1988	SEPT. 1987	SEPT. 1988	AUG. 1988	SEPT. 1987
ANDERSON	12,840	12,840	13,130	12,130	12,150	12,330	710	690	800	5.5	5.4	6.1
CHARLESTON	37,810	37,780	35,940	36,250	36,180	34,340	1,560	1,600	1,600	4.1	4.2	4.4
COLUMBIA	45,970	45,640	43,890	43,900	43,590	41,710	2,080	2,060	2,180	4.5	4.5	5.0
FLORENCE	15,180	15,240	15,300	14,450	14,520	14,420	730	730	880	4.8	4.8	5.8
GREENVILLE	33,180	32,790	32,380	31,940	31,730	30,810	1,240	1,060	1,580	3.7	3.2	4.9
MYRTLE BEACH	12,150	12,390	12,480	11,740	12,020	11,990	410	380	480	3.3	3.0	3.9
NORTH CHARLESTON	22,590	22,590	21,510	21,140	21,100	20,020	1,450	1,490	1,490	6.4	6.6	6.9
ROCK HILL	22,270	22,460	21,760	21,290	21,450	20,600	980	1,010	1,160	4.4	4.5	5.3
SPARTANBURG	23,030	23,130	22,360	21,980	21,830	21,200	1,050	1,290	1,160	4.6	5.6	5.2
SUMTER	11,020	10,760	11,030	10,440	10,140	10,300	580	620	730	5.3	5.8	6.6

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TECHNICAL NOTES

This release is prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. The current month's estimates are preliminary while all previous data are subject to revision. Industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972. All estimates are projected from a first quarter 1987 benchmark.

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment estimates include all full- and part-time wage and salary employees who worked during or received pay for the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Estimates measure the number of jobs by industry and reflect employment by place of work. Therefore, these data are not strictly comparable with the labor force data which represent persons by place of residence. Excluded from wage and salary estimates are proprietors, self-employed workers, private household employees, and unpaid family workers. A small percentage of wage and salary workers cannot be allocated to specific counties (Table 13) because of the nature of their jobs. Therefore, county data will not add to state totals.

Production worker estimates include full- and part-time employees working within manufacturing industries. Hours worked and earnings data are computed based on payroll figures for the week including the 12th of the month for production workers. Average hourly earnings are calculated on a gross basis, and are affected by such factors as premium pay for overtime and shift differential as well as changes in basic hourly and incentive rates of pay. Average weekly earnings are the product of weekly hours worked and hourly earnings.

Labor force data are adjusted to the Current Population Survey benchmark, and represent employment and unemployment by place of residence. These data are not comparable to the place-of-work industry employment series. Workers involved in labor disputes are counted as employed. Total employment in the labor force also includes agricultural workers, unpaid family workers, domestics, and self-employed. The unemployment rate is calculated by dividing total unemployment by the labor force, and is expressed as a percent. Because of the conceptual differences stated above, total employment may in some instances be lower than nonagricultural wage and salary employment.

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